THE BUN, New York City.

Pasts-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capusines,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts ion wish to have rei must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Victory of Tuesday.

The results of the election indicate very clearly the renomination of Mr. BRYAN next year and not less unmistakably that of Mr. MCKINLEY.

No possible rival of BRYAN was brought out which McLEAN, in running for the Governorship of Ohio, hoped to become BRYAN carried his home State, the loss of which by him might have introduced an element of doubt into the situation, so far as concerned his continued leadership of the Democratic party. The victory of the Republicans in Kentucky is no blow to him, for, while he entered into the campaign for GOEBEL as a necessity of party regularity, he was in no way responsible for GOEBEL's candidacy and it was not made in his interest. At the South BRYAN's strength is undiminished. The Democratic victory in Maryland inures to his advantage. The victory of Tammany in the city of New York, after formally and heartily committing itself to his leadership, presages an undivided Bryan delegation from New York to the Democratic National Convention next year.

BRYAN remains, therefore, the unquestion able and unopposed leader of the Democratic party, with the probability of his unanimous renomination next year increased to a substantial certainty.

Moreover, the election having demonstra ted that the issue of "anti-imperialism" is without force with the people of either party, the chances of its entering significantly into the Presidential campaign next year are reduced greatly. Meantime, there is every reason to believe that the military campaign for the pacification of the Philippines will be carried to a successful conclusion, and the next Congress will provide for the islands a just and orderly civil government, which will have brought to them the advantages of the quietude of peace long before the election of next year occurs. This will leave the Democratic party with no other notable issues to stir its passions than those represented by BRYAN.

The great victory of Tuesday was of the policy of expansion of the Administration; the great defeat was of the humbur and reactionary spirit of "anti-imperialism."

A Call of States.

Taken one by one the States which expressed their political sentiments on Tuesday answered the demands of the anti-expansionists, for this occasion the inspiring souls of the Democratic party, in this manner:

Massachusetts: As strong in its Republicanism as ever. The diminished majority for the head of the ticket was incidental to the diminished vote of an off year. The anti-imperialist Parsons, who failed of renomination to the Legislature in his district on his own issue, was beaten, running as an independent.

New Jersey: More Republican than when, a year ago, it elected its present Repub lican Governor.

Pennsylvania: Colossal as usual in its Republican majority.

New York: A Republican rock; as aggressively Republican, outside of the unique district dominated by Tammany, as Texas is Democratic.

Kansas: Full of its old party spirit; Republicans stronger and Populists weaker. South Dakota: No favor for AGUINALDO: South Dakota stands by the Stars and

Maryland, originally a Democratic State, Mississippi, another, in which there was no Republican candidate at all, Virginia, lacking in the same way, and Nebraska, BRYAN's own, have gone Democratic for self-explaining reasons but little connected with the paramount issue.

Kentucky, rent with internal conflicts over matters of purely State concern, can be set aside as without serious bearing on the expansion question, although it elected a Republican for Governor, a performance implying necessarily great Republican

But here are the two States in which the Anti-Imperialists made their hottest and most virulent canvass: Iowa: A Republican majority fit for a

Ohio: The Democratic platform of antiimperialism, a Republican faction, headed by

banner year.

the State Governor elected by that party, openly seeking the Administration's discomfiture, an independent candidate of Republican antecedents, anti-imperialism, anti-trustism and anti-Hannaism, all buried under a Republican majority double that which on a day of unbroken harmony elected this same bolting Governor two years ago. With expansion in the Pacific announced

as our foremost purpose, and the suppression of the Aguinaldo rebellion against American sovereignty established in the Philippines our most pressing duty, a vote in these important States of the Union proves the Administration to be practically as strong in popular support as it was when elected. It was a great day for America.

German Views on Our Hog Packing.

Dr. REKOW and Mr. WIETH, the German experts sent to examine the American meatexporting trade, after inspecting the Chicago packing houses, have expressed their surprise and admiration at the perfection and cleanliness of American methods. Germany's new law regulating the importation of live cattle and meat products, passed by the Reichstag last winter, made provision for a special examination of pork for trichings. These gentlemen say that our own methods of hog inspection are far better than the nev German system. If trichings are found in German pork, for example, the meat may be put on the market after being thoroughly cooked, while here pork impaired in any way is worked up into by-products that are not used as food.

The compliments these experts have paid to our methods of preparing meat for the foreign trade are pleasing to hear, but no

valuable to us as those of the German con-The Sun. sumer who pays us the practical compliment of buying our meat in preference to that of any other country. For several years after the Agrarian warfare on our meats led to hostile legislation there was a large decline in Germany's purchases. The Agrarian hue and cry against us has not abated and unfriendly laws are still in force. but our sales in Germany have been increas ing by leaps and bounds because the quality of our products refutes the libels of the Agrarian press. Last year Germany imported 83,597 tons of meat, and 47,243 tons of it came from this country. Germany bought nearly three times as much meat from us as from Holland, which was the largest source of her European purchases. Pork was our chief export and the American hog took the first prize in the competition on his merits.

Stock growers in this country say that more has been done to improve our swinthan to enhance the quality of any other animals we raise. They are the finest product of the greatest corn region in the world, and our eorn belt supplies 95 per cent. of the pork we export. All that our pork or other meat exports need is a fair field and they win their way even when the odds are against them.

The South and Expansion,

The Hon. DONELSON CAFFERY, Gold Democrat and Senator in Congress from Louisiana, has seen a light. He has ceased to be high-gravel blind. While he still regards imperialism as an evil, he admits that Bryanism of the brand of 1896 is a greater evil. A Washington despatch to the Even ing Post quotes him as saying:

"If we are driven to a choice between the two, would be safer to let imperialism take its course an work out its own condemnation, and put all ou strength into the domestic fight against Bryanism, 1 is a pitiful alternative, and no one can be more deep sensible than I of the wrong of taking the Philippine nto our Republic; but I honestly feel that demora ization and ruin at home are a little worse than em pire abroad.

Very blind still, but no longer high-gravel blind. The South sees much more clearly. The remarkable growth and prosperity of the Southern cotton mills are turning the minds of the Southern cotton planters and manufacturers away from the politics that hurt their pockets. South Carolina, which ranks next to Massachusetts as a manufac turer of cotton goods, asks her Representatives in Congress to help keep the ports of China open. The industrial convention that was held at Birmingham, Ala., the other day, took for its motto "Business not Politics or Sectionalism." a phraswhich summarizes the future of the South The Southern Cotton Spinners' Association which met at Charlotte, N. C., last week urged upon the President and Southern Senators and Representatives in Congres. these measures:

"The preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, of all our treaty rights with that empire and the maintenance of an open-door policy in China rith the commerce of all nations.

"Second-Vigorous presecution of the Philippine war to a conclusion and the restoration of order i that territory by our Government "Third-Construction, without delay, of an 1sth

mian ship canal, "Fourth-Construction of a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines

and other Oriental points.

"Resolved. That we consider that a large degree of the importance of the last items lies in the value those measures in accomplishing the first item, and in protecting our trade in China and other Easters

ountries.
"Resolved, That we recommend, if it be neces sary, cooperation of our Government with the Gov roments of England and Japan, to preserve and protect a common trade interest and treaty rights for unrestricted commerce in China and other Fast

The South is awake to the necessity of holding the Philippines and keeping the ports of China open. Senator Mongan, who first raised the cry of cetton and expansion, is carrying the South with him. The growth of Southern industries will inevitably sweep away the contractionists who in mere sullen opposition to the Administration are opposing that growth and the general prosperity of the South. Even Mr. CAFFERY is drawing in his horns. This pitiful alternative is the hope of the South.

Needed Ships.

When panic ran along our Atlantic coast in May. 1898, the people began to imagine vividly what the effect would be if war with another nation should go against us. The recent acquisition of island dependencies, the call for a force to preserve the "open door" in the great markets of the world the prospect of a gradual but certain revivaof our merchant marine, all these demand imperatively a carefully considered and adequate development of the navy. Now that immediate danger is past the people and their representatives in Congress should not relapse into a state of false security. All concerned-and that means practically every one in the land-should realize that henceforth this country is to be a power on the sea, and that Commerce points to other shores as the ground for

our industrial energies. Ever since President ABTHUR sent a con mission abroad to study the navies of other countries, to examine into the details of armor making and of gun making, and to prepare a comprehensive scheme for meet ing our needs in these respects, our Navy Department has not ceased to urge upon Congress the upbuilding of a navy con sistent with our station in the world. Those suggestions have been moderate, reasonable and, owing to the circumstances of the case, usually have embraced simply our immediate necessities. Congress has acted upon them to a limited extent only. By heroic efforts we were ready to meet Spain, a seventh-rate power, and of the three great peace-making victories of the war two were at sea. There was scarcely a ship to spare, and the uniform policy of all the Naval Secretaries from the Arthur Administration to that of President McKIN-

LEY was justified in the result. Undoubtedly in his forthcoming report Secretary Lone will follow consistently in the recommendations of his predecessors and join in urging constant additions to our naval strength. Without doubt he and his advisers have a clear idea as to what our needs are, both immediate and remote. It may be that Secretary Long will feel that to a commission of experts, able to understand the diplomatic situation as well as the details of ship construction, should be referred the preparation of a plan of shipbuilding. Such a plan would undoubtedly take cognizance of the fact that not only does our former coast demand more protection, but that many thousands of miles of coast in our new possessions must be guarded. Such a plan would not be unmindful of the fact that the best way of preserving an "open

be to crowd our shipyards with orders for battleships and armored cruisers. In THE SUN of Nov. 5, Mr. A. M. BAILEY praises from a German source are half so made a statement of the Navy's needs in

door" to the commerce of the Orient would

which he maintained that we should have no less than 119 additional vessels of large and moderate size and, in addition, 133 torpedo boats of the destroyer and ordinary grades. He estimated that for our offensive and defensive fleets to become thoroughly efficient we should have twenty three more monitors, twenty-one more coast defence battleships, twenty-four more sea-going battleships, forty-eight more armored cruisers, twenty-nine more protected cruisers, twenty-six more scouting cruisers, ten more unprotected cruisers ten more gunboats, ninety-four torpedo destroyers and thirty-nine more torpede boats. He estimated that all these could be built in fifteen years at an annual expenditure of \$40,000,000 and a total cost of \$600,000,000. We will say frankly that this plan leaves out of account the regular coast defences.

One thing has been made plain to all It is the impossibility of preparing the navy to meet a great crists in a few weeks or a few months. The people now understand that a battleship cannot be built in less than two years.

The Distress of Speculative Borrowers Referring to the high rates of interest which speculative borrowers on stocks cotton, grain and other collaterals, are compelled to pay for money, just now in Wall street, the New York Times asks:

"Can any student of financial questions, or any banker or man of business deny, then, that this com munity would be benefited by the enactment of a law which would permit the national banks in times of dear money, like the present, to respond by new note issues to the demands of business, which they can no longer meet from their depleted reserves?"

And it winds up by saying that: "It is absurd and immensely harmful that men should be compelled to pay extravagant rates for money when the banks would be very glad to accommodate them if the law would permit."

Whatever the opinion of bankers, and mer of business suffering from the temporary pinch in the money market, may be, we think that no intelligent student of financial questions will agree with the Times as to the absurdity and harmfulness of the present conditions of things. The victims of it deserve no pity and no relief. They ran in debt for speculative purposes when money was plenty and easily borrowed at low rates, and that they now have to pay dearly for it is no reason for interference on their behalf.

Besides this, new note issues by the banks would at this moment afford little relief to the borrowers most in need of it. What they want is credits on bank ledgers against which they can draw checks, and these credits cannot be given them so long as the lawful money reserves of the banks are down to the 25 per cent. limit, which the National Bank act and the Clearing House rules have fixed. Notes, might, in deed, when the drain on the reserves be gan, have been sent into the interior instead of lawful money, but it is too late for that, this season, and for future seasons the banks, under the present law, have the power to make ample provision if they will begin in time. That they did not do it this year, is because they did not see a profit in doing it, and so long as they do not see a profit in doing it, they will not do it either next year or any succeeding year.

What the advocates of more liberal bank note issues are aiming at is the abrogation of the present requirement of Government bonds as security for the notes, and the substitution for them of the general assets of the banks. However plausible may be the arguments for the change, and however specious the promises with which it may be accompanied, the truth cannot be disguised that the present system is the only one that affords perfect safety to the public, and that any departure from it will be a departure toward the wild-cat currency from which the National Bank act delivered us.

That this State outside of the Greater New York is as solidly and surely Republican as is Vermont is indicated by the circumstance that of the fifty-seven Democratic Assemblyelected elsewhere than in the New York city districts, and that only nine of the sixty outside counties elected any Democratio Assemblymen. Of the ninety-three Republicans elected, on the other hand, only fourteen were from districts comprised in the Greater New York.

"Shall the country remain a Republic? asks the Cincinnati Enquirer. The answer to this question is extremely simple. It shall,

DEMAND FOR A PARCELS POST

National Association of Manufacturers Petition Congress in the Matter. The National Association of Manufacturers. which is organized in nearly every State in the Union, and has a membership of 1,200 of the eading manufacturers of the United States, is urging the adoption of a pareels post system similar to that now in operation in England, where it is said to have proved of great commercial advantage. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has adopted the following on the subject:

Resolved. That the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers favore the enactment of a law by Congress providing for the establishment of a parcels post system in the United States similar to the laws now in force in England and Germany, and also the negotiation of parcels post freaties with ether nations. And the Pre-tident of the Association is hereby authorized to take whatever steps in his judgment may be necessary to secure the enactment of such law and the negotiation of such treaties.

take whatever steps in his judgment may be necessary to secure the enactment of such law and the negotiation of such treaties.

Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the association says: "The association cites the records of our Post Office Department to prove that merchandise could be carried in the mails here at about the English rate, which begins at 6 cents a pound and increases at the rate of 2 cents a pound and increases. The limit is eleven pounds and the rate for both the ten and eleven pound packages is 25 cents. According to the last annual report of the United States Post Office Department, the notual cost of transporting a pound of mail in this country for the estimated average distance is a little under 6 cents a pound and not more than 8 cents, which was the rate for merchandles in the mails at the time it was changed in the early seventics to 10 cents a pound by what was then known as the great express companies; job. The Government rate is therefore now 100 per cent, in excess of actual cost on the parcels post which we now have in this country. The rate is prohibitive and therefore the express companies get the benefit of this discrimination in their favor.

"John Wanamaker, who studied the question when he was Postmanter-General, stated in his report for 1801 that there were only four strong objections to a parcels post, and they are the four great express companies which would, he says, be just as well off with an eight or eleven pounds parcels post if the heavy freight of the executive department and the immense packages of bogus serial books, that are now thrown upon the mails were shut our and turned over to the express companies when well and turned over to the express companies when they belong."

The National Association of Manufacturers will have a bill prepared for introduction in the eart for fourth-class matter to more nearly conform to the rate of the English parcels post.

A Card from the University of Pennsylvania To THE EDITOR OF THE BUE-Sir: On the first page of THE SUR of the 7th inst., there appears a despatch from Chicago, stating that the University of Chicago was about to make arrangements for further, that Harvard University is the only other American institution which holds such examins Permit me to say that the latter statement is load

curate, as the University of Pennsylvania began last year to examine candidates for admission at Tokyo. J. HARTLEY MERRICE,

THE APPROACHING TRANSVAAL

The Feelings of a Correspondent Who I There is much confusion in the news from Ladysmith, some of it being of earlier date than is contained in the telegrams received on Monday and Tuesday, which make no allusion to events described in the earlier enes; and none of the despatches are official. From this it is obvious that the War Office in London has ered my case. news it is suppressing. Meantime, there is

general unanimity in the despatches allowed to pass the ceasorship as to there having been some sharp fighting around Ladysmith with considerable loss to the Boers; no details, however, are given either of the British e Boer losses. A telegram from Esteours to a London paper, dated Nov. 5, describes a bom bardment of Ladysmith by the Boers with guns difficult to locate on account of my sight. using a smokeless explosive, and says that Perhaps many of their expressions are the the guns are being splendidly handled. By this it would appear that the Boers were not up to the date of the despatch, discourage by the heavy losses they were said to have suffered or that their guns had been disabled or

exhausted. An armored train sent from Estcourt toward Ladramith with the object of trying to reestablish railway communication between the two places had to return, the Boers having orn up a considerable length of track north of Colenso. The bridge across the Tugela at that

were inefficient. The silence of the despatch

alluded to as to whether the British guns were

replying seems to confirm the report that their

special lyddite shells and ammunition were

place was apparently intact.

Bome light is thrown on the Boer movement north of the Buffalo River by the later tele grams. A small commando is reported to have occupied Fort Ingwavuna in Amatongaland, the territory bordering on the Portuguese possession of Delagoa Bay. It is this territory which the British Government a few years as offered to cede to the Transvaal, but coupled with conditions which the Boers found unac ceptable, and they refused. Gen. Schalk-Burger was last reported at Vryheld with hi commando, presumably on his way to join Gen. Joubert and take part in the operation round Ladysmith.

The recall of Gen. French from Ladysmith t take command of a column for the relies of Kimberley indicates that the news from that place calls for assistance view of this movement it is certain that De Aar will not be given up, but that it will be retained as advancing north to the relief of the beleaguered towns and into the Transvaal The first transports with troops from England are reported to have alread? arrived, and as others are due in the next few days, Gen. Buller will soon have a sufficient number of troops with which to begin his forward move ment. Whatever the Boers hope to accomplish must now be done within the next week or ter days, for after that their prespects of success

will rapidly diminish.

Information said to have been received in Lancer Regiment by the Boers needs confirms tion. Its source, if it has any beyond Paris, is probably a Consular code message to one o the European Foreign Offices.

The blowing up of the railway bridge at Stormberg Junction, evacuated four days ago by the British, locates the advance of the Fre-Staters to that point. The next few days will probably bring in news of similar interruptions being made in the line of the British ad yance on all the lines north of Central mountain chain in Cape Colony.

Promotion of Second Lieutenants. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Your editorial of this morning you assume that the Adjutant-General of the Army has recom mended in his annual report the repeal o section 15 of the Act of Congress of March 2 1808, under the provisions of which the present volunteer army was organized and is limited to the lat of July, 1901, and that he thus in effect recommended the permanent retention of the whole volunteer organization as now existing. This is evidently an error; so much of the re-port in question reads as follows:

The repeal of this section, so for as it affects or relates to their appointed to the prode of Second Lieutenant in the regular army, is earnestly recommended, because the promotions which have already occurred since the premature of this act have scattered the officers to all points of the globe occupied by our army, and to attempt to decide to what position these officers should be restored on July 1, 1901, would result in andless confusion.

It will be perceived from this quotation that the repeal recommended relates solely to the Second Lieutenants appointed in the regular army under the Act of March 2, 1899, and has no relation whatever to the volunteer forces organized under the same act.

Why There Was a Reburial.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Tipton, Ind. Nov. 4.—The first instance on record in this part of the State of the disinterment of a body because of its burial the wrong way, has just been reported at the Hobbs Cemetery, south of this city. Elias Henderson died and was buried three weeks ago. The undertaker was a new man at the business, and the body was placed with its feet to the west. The relatives recalled the fast, and would not be satisfied until the remains were exhumed and turned with the feet to the east, in accordance to the popular custom. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Lord Roberts.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Bir: Your corre spendent, F. L. Lee, draws inferences from imperfect knowledge of facts. A regimental Quartermaster is the British service belongs to his regiment and is under the orders of his regimental superiors, and to not in any sense under the control of an outside hierarchy. The same with adjutants. Staff officers, hierarchy. The same with adjutants. Staff officers, with Generals, are taken from the staff corps—except A. D. Cs, who may be personal appointments from the line—and cannot hold any one position longer than three years. In short, the British system is not the same as the American. Over there commanding officers, from Field Marshals down to corporals, do their own inspecting and administer praise, rebuse or gentle admonition on the spot. There is no licensed app arrangement like the Inspector-General's Department, with its secret irresponsible reports over the heads of superiors. I repeat that "Bobs Hahadar" was not trained in the Quarter-master-General's Department of the British Army, First, because there is no such thing. Second, because he was never anything else but a gunner, a plain, ordinary, svery-day good officer of the Royal Artillery, with no entangling alliances, until he became a General, and the best of Generals.

MADRASSI.

The Incomes of Ministers and of Physicians

From the Medical Record. Altogether it must be admitted that the medical man, inadequate as his earnings may be, is much more fortunate than the clergyman. The latter. ionations of potatoes, hay, flour, and the like, but his living expenses must be within the limits of an income scarcely equal to that of an average mechanic with regular daily employment.

It is somewhat of a surprise to learn that a first lass clergy man in a country town averages only from \$500 to \$800 as yearly salary, while those in the large rities are not enough above those figures to make up the relative differences in incidental expenses of living. The latter amounts are said to range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 yearly. Certainly the average doctor must do much better than this otherwise he must either run in debt or look fo some other occupation. If the doctor in practice must make any living at all, he is bound to calculate on a sum one-third more and perhaps double that which the preacher can get. We are now speaking of the average man in both professions, it bein well known that special skill and recognized ability in either calling always command proportionately increased remuneration.

Old Populist Nightmares. From the Kansas City Journal. The Orwego Independent has dug up an old banner which was carried in the Populist parades in

Labette county during the campaign of 1896, which

"A Vote for McKinley Means More Tramps."

10-cent Corn. " 25-cent Wheat, "\$1.00 per ton for Hay. "5 cents per pound for Butter.
"8 cents a dozen for Eggs. " 2-cent Hoge. "1 1-2 conts for fat Cattle.

Creek spaniton

"McKiuley's Election means:

"No Money to Carry on Business," An Irrepressible Conclusion. From the Evening Post. The President has his own State behind him. Endorsement of the Administration is equally HOW DEATH LOOKS TO A DYING MAN.

Convinced That He Is Near to Death. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Fo many weeks I have been confined at home, from which it is probable I shall never leave as a living man, judging from the conclusions of consultation of physicians, who have consid-

Among other periodicals I read Tax Sun, and when the series of communications from your subscribers began upon the immortality of the soul and kindred subjects I was inter ested, as one nearer the solution than they, confess my disappointment as they progress Most of those engaged in the controversy are superior to me in intellectuality, shine brightly in words only, and reason from heights beyond

unconscious reflection of the thoughts of published writers. They all make a science of theology-a subject of which there seems to be little knowledge. We call physics, chemistry and many branches of knowledge exact clences because their propositions are sus eaptible of demonstration I fancy that some of your correspondents

pursue the subjects in your columns simply through the love of philosophical dissertation, without passion or real concern for salighten ment of men and the world in paths toward s higher life. There is no manna for the wilder ness of doubt and uncertainty-nothing for which many hunger.

The thoughts upon immortality, by the same man when in normal health or at the eve of dissolution. I have experienced to be entirely itssimilar. In the first condition he speculates, analyzes, criticises or rebels. In the sec ond he is content to leave the subject to the Supreme Originator and approach the end without dissent and in an humble spirit. His belief may be the result of instinct, education of reason. It matters little at that stage.

The general opinion concedes a Universa Power of prodigal benignity. That seems now ufficient for me. "Perfect love casteth out fear." The Power Superb in benevolence a manifested in Its works, loves us and should dissipate our fears. If we reciprocate that love

dissipate our fears. If we reciprocate that love by obedience to common-sense dictates and in kindliness toward our fellows, we worship in act, if not in words, and with this consciousness of duty performed, our fears should be dissipated.

The daily habit throughout life of the contemplation of one's own death must have a salutary effect upon the moral actions of individuals, and as the great change appears it can be entertained as an expected and tolerable, if not an entirely welcome, visitor. The universal harmony which prevails in the material world seems but a glimpse, yet a guarantee of the celestial prospect guided and adorned by the Ever Presence. This faith should suffice for many as for me, and is my attitude toward my approaching end.

For the rest to come to me.

For the rest to come to me. For the hidden truth to see, I am waiting.
For aky of aliver bright,
For the realm that has no night,
For the source of Nature's light,
I am waiting.

For the Voice to say to me,
"I have seen and strengthened thee,"
I am waiting.
"Thy earthly course thou now hast run,
Thou hast well the victory won. And to thee I say, new come; I am waiting."

WAR TAX CASE IN SUPREME COURT Shall Shipper or Express Company Affix the Stamp on Receipts for Packages?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 .- A brilliant array of counsel appeared in the Supreme Court of the States to-day in a case involv-Inited ing technically a penny revenue stamp but in reality brought for the purpose of having the court pass on the quesion of whether the shipper or the express company shall furnish the stamp which the War Revenue ast prescribes shall be affixed to receipts for express packages. Suits with a ike object in view have been brought in Michigan, Georgia, Missouri and Virginia, the courts rendering judgments on both sides of the question.

The case at issue was instigated by the Merchants' Association of New York, and was brought by William Crawford of the firm of impson, Crawford & Simpson, against William H. Hubbell, treasurer of the Adams Exliam H. Hubbell treasurer of the Adams Express Company, to compai the company to rurnish the stamp to be affixed to a package tendered for transportation by Mr. Crawford. The suit is in the nature of a friendly action, both the Express Company and the Merchants Association wishing the question settled as aspeedily as possible. Every effort was made to expedite the ease in the lower courts, and while the petitions for mandamus were denied by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Circuit Court of the United States, the case was quickly passed up on certification to the court of last resort. It was assigned for hearing at the fall term, and came up to-day for argument. Frederick R. Kellogg of counsel for the Merchants Exchange made the opening argument, and was followed by Charles Steels for the Adams Express Company, who, however, did not finish, and will conclude to-morrow, when Allen C. McDermott and others will be

when Allen C. McDermott and others will be when Allen C. McDermott and others will be heard.

The war revenue act provides that the express company shall furnish the receipt for packases, and that "there shall be duly attached" to each receipt a stamp of the value of one cent, thus leaving entirely open the question as to who shall furnish the stamp. The internal revenue bureau has not made a specific construction of the provision, and the sender of the express package has herstofore paid for the stamp.

ANOTHER RAMAPO INJUNCTION.

Improvements Board Restrained Once More from Making Water Contract.

Supreme Court Justice Smith, in Brooklyn yesterday, granted a temporary injunction restraining President Maurice F. Holahan and other members of the Board of Public Improvements from entering into the proposed ontract with the Ramapo Water Company. The application upon which the injunction was granted was made by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who alleged that the action of the Board of Public Improvements in attempting to enter into a contract with the Ramapo company was undertaken in disregard of the official duties and responsibilities im posed upon the members as trustees of the property of the city of New York. The argument to make the injunction permanent will be heard on next Tuesday. When the Board of Public Improvements

met yesterday President Holahan said that he supposed all the members had been served with copies of the new Ramapo is junction, and Mr. Holahan's manner of speaking is dicated that he didn't care much whether school kept or not. Mr. Holahan said that the Merchants' Association wanted to investigate the Ramapo matter, and he offered a resolution with several whereases, to the effect that the Merchants' Association could investigate if it wanted to, and that it could have until Dec. 15 to make a report.

"What's the use of dignifying this preceeding by helping them investigate?" asked Commissioner Rearny.

"It's a piece of impudence to take any nction without consulting my department," and Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Decartment. "Why the "Cits" or the underwriters or anybody else have just as much right to investigate."

Mr. Holahan withdraw his resolution and supposed all the members had been served with

anybody size have last value whis resolution and tigate."

Mr. Holahan withdrew his resolution and Deputy Comptroller Levy offered a resolution stating that the President of the Board would welcome information from any source. This didn't please Mr. Holahan, and finally it was agreed to refer the Merchants' Association to Commissioner Dalton.

IN HONOR OF JEFFERSON BAYIS. Ceremonies to Be Held To-day at the

Grave of the Confederate President. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.-The ceremonies to be held to-morrow in Hollywood Cemetery at the graves of President Davis and his son Jefferson Davis, Jr., have attracted to this city aundreds of women from Southern States, beeldes many now residing in Northern cities. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, and the latter's son, Jefferson Hayes Davis, are here. The name of the young man was changed to Davis by special act of the Legislature of Colorado.

Judge John H. Reagan of Texas, the only survivor of the Jefferson Davis Confederate Cabinet, arrived this morning. Though 80 years of age he is still a hearty, active man. Prior to the unveiling ceremonies to morrow there will be a parade through the streets in which all local male and female Confederate organizations will take part as well as bodies from other States. The Southern women during the present meeting will decide to raise a large sum of money, not less than \$100,000, and more if possible, to erect in one of the public parks of this city a monument to Mr. Davis. It is purposed to complete the work within two years. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her daughter, Mrs.

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ART NOTES.

"Picturesque Porto Rico" at the American Art Galleries.

An exhibition which will doubtless prove be of great popular interest is that entitled Picturesque Porto Rico" at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square. It consists 500 large photographs composing a series of views taken by the photographic outfit with the United States Army during 1898 and 1899, and besides illustrating the scenic beauty of the island presents its social life, manners and enstoms of the papple and their industries There is also a small but interesting collection of Spanish and native war relies, pottery, emproidery and fabrics. The collection has been installed and catalogued under the direction of Capt. Burnes, and will be opened to-day to he public, the exhibition continuing for two weeks. The introduction to the catalogue gives the following information:

The success that crowned the efforts of the photo graphic outfit with the army in Porte Rice and made this exhibition a possibility is largely due to the constant encouragement in the face of what seemed to be almost insurmountable difficulties, and the y cooperation and personal aid given to the work by the late Major-Gen. Guy V. Henry, both while in command of the Military District of Ponce and throughout his term of office as Governor General of Porto Rico. The pictures represent the selection of the most interesting views from several thousand negatives made during the past twelve month a covering every section of the island. and obtained only after constant labor unde the most trying conditions, privations, and much bodily suffering, and at a great expense. As the recent terrific hurricanes have laid waste many o the most picturesque features of this beautiful it will never again be possible to obtain many of the views now shown. The presen exhibit shows much of the scenie beauty of the sland, illustrates the industries, portrays the social life of the people, and shows much of the work that our Government is doing for the betterment of the people. The climate of Porto Rico is extremely hard on the photographer's chemically prepared plates, while to prevent deterioration of the sensitize paper, as well as many of the most essential themical compounds used in the art, is impossible

The photographs in spite of the difficulties inherent in the climate in making them are very satisfactory, technically considered, and the range of subjects is wide and diversified. The pictures are grouped under appropriate

seadings with cards on the walls above them

so that any particular aubject may be conveni ently studied. These groups are: "Street Views in the Principal Cities," "In and About the Governor General's Palace, San Juan." "I Mayaguez," "A Yauco Wedding," "Homeward "Some Birds-Eye Views," "Where the Soldiers Are Quartered " "Porto Rican Reau ties," "Good Roads and Bad Ones," "Municipal Halls." "At Coamo Mineral Springs-'Coamo Baths' Celebrated for Centuries," "Departed Heroes, Removal of Soldiers' Remains to the United States," "Public Plazas," "The New Police System," "Round-up of the Bandits. "In San Juan, the Capital City of the Island," "Native Homes in the Interior." "The City Hospital, Ponce." "In the City of Ponce." "Army Life in the Topics," "United States Vaccine Station, Coamo Springs," "Native Fire Department. Ponce," "Pleturesque Gardens of Private Homes," Schools, Past and Present," "Quaint Old Churches," "United States Troops in Tropical Service," "Society Girls in Tropi-cal Gardens," "In Foreign Service," "United States Volunteer Engineers at Guanica." "Picturesque Homes," "Views Along the Military Road from Ponce to San Juan." "The Photographic Outfit," "Coffee Culture." "An Amerian Beauty in a Porto Rican Garden" and "Curious Trees." The pletures are far too numerous to comment on in detail, but the headings for the groups sufficiently indicate the general character of the subjects. be a surprise to many people to find that the people of the better classes are so refined in appearance, and their homes and surroundings show that they must be so in reality. The peasants are far from the slovenly shiftless type that the careless thinker might have imagined and the buildings, public and private, are seen to be of good design and in good repair. The exploits and daily routine of our troops, the work of the Red Cross nurses, the schools, the civil administration, and many other features of the new order of things in Porto Rico are fully and authoritatively illus-trated. In no better way, except by a visit to the island, could so adequate a conception be formed of its present conditions, its resources and its future possibilities as may be obtained

from these photographs. The objects exhibited in cases include such interesting thiugs as a collection of military medals and decorations formerly worn by commanding officers of the Spanish army, the "Merito Grande" and the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, among them; uniforms and helmet, knives and other wea-pons taken from the bandits, musical instru-ments, native jars, dishes and bowls, fenging ments, native jars, dishes and bowls, fencing folls and masks from Morro Castle, and all sorts of odds and ends relating to the Spanish regime and the native development in the arts and industries. In a place on the walls (No. 500) is the first Washington's Birthday proclamation issued by the Mayor of San Juan. It was placarded in February, 1849, and quaintly refers in Spanish to our first President as "the father of his country" and "first in war and first in war and first in war, the was placarded in February in the process work, it was considered quite a work of orders work, it was considered quite a work of art as things go in the printing line in Porto Rico.

SEARCHLIGHT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS. Chief Croker Invents a New Appliance to

Be Used at Big Fires. Chief Croker of the Fire Department yester day completed plans for a fire engine searchlight, which he expects will increase the ef-ficiency of the fire force 50 per cent. The engine is the first of its kind made and is entirely the Chief's idea. An Elmira company is working day and night on the engine and expects to have it ready in a week or ten days. Asked about the new appliance Chief Croker said yesterday:

Asked about the new appliance Chief Croker said yesterday:

"I believe that this machine is something the Fire Department has needed for many years. It will be one of our regular fire engines but in place of the pumping machinery it will be equipped with a dynamo connected to a high speed engine. On a platform just behind the driver I have mounted two 18-inch marine projectors. Each will be fitted with a special diverging lens so that the beams of light will be equally effective at long or short range. The projectors may be quickly removed from the engine and set upon the ground at any distance from the engine with which they will be connected by a flexible cable carried upon a real under the driver's seat.

"The engine will be manned by a crew of firemen like any other engine in the department. I will locate the first in some fire-house in the lower part of the city and it will respond to all the large fires. While I feel that it is going to be a great success. I look upon it as an experiment until it has demonstrated its usefulness. When it has demonstrated its usefulness. When it has denoted as other engines of the same make will be ordered so that we will have one searchlight engine in each division of the department. One of the greatest difficulties encountered by this department at fire is darkness, and I think the searchlight will greatly lacrease the efficiency of the firemen in each gifter.

The Croker engine will be drawn by three horses. Its crew will consist of an officer, two engineers and a driver. A special signal for it will be rung and its advent in the department is anxiously awaited by the firemen.

From the Ningara Indee.

The Gridiran God.

From the Niegara Index.

All hall thou in de stècle gridiron god.
Tremendous in thy majesty of mud.
Thou gridest deep thy ions with divers bands,
Like unto wine cask with a triplez hoop:
Thy oak sound chest reposes insult a wall
Of canvas back,—and back of that again
Some stuborn weave defends the Than lungs!
Thy iton shock of hair floats wildly oit.
Like streamers from some masthoad, in a breeze;
A fillet coarse enzones thy dome of thought,
Equator-like, for 'the a ponderous tak.
To balance mind and matter in a god
Whose three is on a gridiron, and whose nod
Brings grief or comfort as the case may be:
Unglassed thine orbs, for thou heat eagle's take,
To ken th' illusive picakin; yet thine sare
Are closed, as if to Fiatt'ry's siran pice.
By duplex wads (all stamped with major and and
That prominence whence comes the breath of life,
If men but breath earlight, as griddon gods
Ara wopt to do, preparint for the fight.
Thy thighs are as the ploughest, and thy arms
Might barriers make 'gainst hearen storming foes.
Thy feel, encased to shoon much strength.
Meander through the muck as turnous a field.
Where levels the mick as turnous a field.
Where levels the first of the fight.
Thou toeseth up the Farth! (and, molting earth,
Reduced by pluying Joys to liquid ooze).
Has worshipping Obl my; just as es them flock:
They fringe by throne, and ow obsisance make,
And plandits are from hand as sort as love.
Or hard as hong 'its incense thy throne
And thou absorbein it, and grower try throne
And thou absorbein it, and grower try throne
And the sone that bit de thy godly brow

AFTER THE BATTLE

The great lesson of Tuesday's election is that the American people support the expansion policy of the President and despise the treachery of the "anti-imperialists." Next, it is that as a reasonable and sensible 'people that they are not disposed to make a change simply for hange's sake. Where the administration, State or municipal, was in Republican hands before, it will be in Republican heads hereafter; and where, and most notably in the city of New York, it has been in Democratic hands. it will be in Democratic hands next year. The general disposition of the voters appears to be o make few changes. Times are prosperous.

It may be assumed, among other things, that the year 1809 will be notable in the political history of New York city as the last in which an incongruous alliance between the Republican party and the so-called "Labor party" was attempted in the most populous, most wealthy, most representative, most substantial city of the United States.

The inability of Grover Cleveland, always a rotesque figure in contemporary politics, to east his vote in the right election district of Princeton, N. J., was one of the few humorous features of Tuesday's contest, otherwise a very serious affair.

In the last year's elections in New York the voting machine for recording the preferences of electors and canvassing the vote without the use of ballots was utilized successfully in the city of Rochester and in one of the wards of Utica. This year it was in use at Buffalo and Ithaca also and worked well. In Ithaca the result of the voting was known seventeen minutes after the close of the polls, though is was an election at which split tickets were very numerous.

The Democrate carried Virginia with sweeping popular majority, though 135,000 votes were cast for McKinley three years ago, It was not a liepublican defeat, however, for the Republican State Committee early this summer decided it to be inexpedient for the party to make a fight, and advised local committees against making nominations; consequently there were only eleven Republicane in the field with 121 legislative candidates to be elected to the State Senate and Assembly. The only issue involved in the campaign was the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate in place of Senator Martin, whose succoss Tuesday's election assures.

Under Section 3 of the Primary Election law it is made the duty of the Board of Registry in each election district on the Tuesday next succeeding election day (Nov. 14 this year) to pen the box containing the earollment certificates marked by electors at the time of regstration. These blanks, corresponding with the numbers of the veters enrolled, are to be separated according to political divisions and the work of classifying the enrolled voters in each district is to be completed not later than Dec. 15 by the Bureau of Elections.

The city of Milwaukee has put in a claim to be considered as an applicant for the Demoeratic National Convention of 1900, and there is being circulated by a committee of Milwau. kee delegates pictures of the Auditorium in that city. Heretofore Milwaukee has not been favorably regarded by either party as a desirfavorably regarded by either party as a desirable convention city, though it is in a State which, prior to IRSS, was generally regarded as being in the doubtful column. Milwaukes, however, has one advantage for convention delegates. It is a berreity, and in the month of July, when Democratic national conventions are held, beer is a very popular baverage among Democratic delegates, especially those from the Middle and Western States. The Chicago Democrats look with disfavor on the claims of the Milwaukee men. the Milwaukee men.

It will remain for many days one of the fucomprehensible mysteries of the recent municipal canvass how the Republican organization in the city of New York, the chairman of which is a resident of the Nineteenth Assembly district, happened to enter into an alliance with the Citizens' Union, so called, which did not operate to include a Citizens' endorsement of the Republican candidate, well worthy of support, in the Ninetzenth district, but, on the contrary, the ardent support of the Tammany Hall candidate, less worthy of support, by the Citizens' Union in that district.

There is nothing absolutely sure and very little that is rositive in politics, but it is a safe guess that no Bryan Democrat, dollar-dinner partiann or single tax advocate will be nominated for any office of honor or emolument on Republican ticket in New York county again for many years to come.

One of the States in which there was no election on Tuesday was Alabama, and the absence of any report from it-even weather reportswas a matter of surprise to some Democrats in New York on Tuesday night. "What's the matter with Alabama?" was asked by such Democrate in somewhat the same way as in a permocrats in somewhat the same way as in a year of Democratic success some ardent Republicans inquire. Has Vermont been heard from? Late in the evening of Tuesday a distantly was received from Birmingham, Aln. to this effect: "Gen. Charles Shelley to-night announced his candidacy for Governor. He makes the sixth candidate so far. The election will occur next August."

The defeat of the Fusion ticket in South Dakota, heretofore the closest State in the Union, and carried by the Fusionists in 1896 and 1898, is not an item of encouragement to the anti-expansionists, whose voluble repre-sentative in South Dakota is Richard F. Petti-grew of Sioux Fells. The election was for judicial offices and the Republicans won.

The question has been asked how, under the operations of the Primary Election law . persons who did not participate in New York at Tuesday's contest will be enabled to take a part in this year's election for political committeemen or New York's elections for delegates to State and National conventions. This is the official answer, furnished by the Bureau of Elections: A voter who did not register at the general election is not entitled to enrollment general election is not entitled to enrollment hereafter. This opinion, however, is qualified by section 4 of the Primary law, which declares that during the month of February in any year in which a President of the United States is to be voted for, any citizen who was regis-tered but not politically enrolled may become specially enrolled in a sworn certificate en-abling him to participate in the primaries of September succeeding. Persons not registered at the recent election are disfranchised for pri-mary purposes in 1869.

In no previous election has the disparity between the two political parties in the matter of election expenses been as clearly marked as is has been this year. From the beginning of the contest to the close, the Tammany Hall Democrata were well supplied with funds. The Republicans on the other hand, were without funds and the alliance with the City Club on the one hand and the labor organizations on the other, instead of adding to their resources, tended to deplete them.

Two Senators of the United States are to be chosen by the Legislature of Mississippi elected on Tuesday. One of these is to succeed W. Van A. Sullivan, and the other for a successor to H D. S. Money, whose term expires next year.

This was the vote in Philadelphia authorizing the proposed issue of \$12,000,000 in bonds for the improvement of the water supply of tha city, complaint of which has been seriously made of late: for, 115,000; against, 25,000.

The Pennsylvania Dutchmen same out strongly as usual for the Democratic tickes in the Keystone State-Pennsylvania. Berke county, which includes the city of Reading, was carried by the Democrate by 4,000; Lehigh county, which includes the city of Allentown, went Democratic by 1,700, and Northampton, which includes the city of Faston, by 2,000—a total of 7,700 in three counties. The Republicans had a majority of 70,000 in Philadelphia, and in Allegheny county, which includes the city of Pittsburg, they had a majority of 20,000. The fight in Pennsylvania and in all of the political divisions of it was carried on straight party lines without outside entanglement, and the Republicans won a great vistory.

One of the most marked features of Tueslay's election was the general success of Democratic tickets in many cities in States parried by Republicans. A few notable successes are New York city, San Francisco, On-cianati, Detroit, Boston and Watertown, N. Y. This seems to indicate that there are voters in large cities who are willing to trust the Demo-cratic party with the administration of munici-pal affairs while they distruct it in National and State affairs.